

saved many, but the natives then exposed more to get rid of them.¹ The Hottentots expose female twins.² The Kabyls put to death all children who are illegitimate, incestuous, or adulterine. If the mother should spare the infant she would insure her own death.³ There is said to be no infanticide in Cambodia.⁴ "Widows among the Moghiahhs [a criminal tribe of central India] are allowed to remarry. The murder of female infants has, therefore, never prevailed amongst them."⁵ The Chinese on Formosa practice female infanticide, "in cases of a succession of girls in a family." "The aborigines, both civilized and savage, looked with horror upon the Chinese for their inhumanity in this respect." They brought the custom from China, where in the overpopulated southeastern provinces it is current custom.⁶ The Khonds of India are a poor, isolated hill tribe, who put female infants to death because they regard marriage in the same tribe as incest.⁷ All tribes in their status who refuse to practice endogamy have a peculiar problem to deal with. Wilkins⁸ says that six sevenths of the population of India have for ages practiced female infanticide. Buddhism is declared to be inhuman and antisocial. It palliates everything which is done to limit population — polygamy and infanticide in China, concubinage in Japan, and prostitution in both. It started and developed in countries which had for generations suffered from overpopulation, with its regular consequences of famine, pestilence, and war.⁹

327. Revolt against infanticide. The ancient Egyptians revolted, in their mores, against infanticide and put an end to it.¹⁰ Strabo^u thought it a peculiarity of the Egyptians that every⁷ child must be reared. The Greeks regarded infanticide as the necessary and simply proper way to deal with a problem which could not be avoided. Dissent was not wanting. At Thebes infanticide was forbidden.¹² Sutherland¹³ points out the effect of infanticide to bring the Greek and Latin races to an end. They neglected their own females and begot offspring with foreign and slave women, thus breeding out their own race blood. The Romans do not appear to have had any population policy until the time of the empire, when the social corruption and egoism so restricted reproduction that the policy was directed to the encouragement of marriage and parenthood. Therefore infanticide was disapproved by the jurists and moralists. Ovid,

Seneca, Plutarch,
 Favorinus, and Juvenal speak of abortion as general and
 notorious, but
 as criminal.¹⁴ Tacitus praised the Germans because, as he
 erroneously

¹ Stuhlmann, *Mit Emin Pascha*, §>. ² Ratzel, *Volkerkunde*, I, 104.

³ Hanoteau et Letourneux, *La Kabylie*, III, 220.

* PSM, XLIV, 779.

5JASB, I, 283.

⁶ Pickering, *Formosa*, 61.

⁷ Hopkins, *Relig. of India*, 531.

⁸ *Mod. Hinduism*, 431.

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⁹ Humbert, /<#f«, 311.

¹⁰ Lippert, I, 205.

ⁿ *Geog.*, VIII, 24.

¹² Aelian, *Var. Hist.*, II, 7.

¹⁵ *Moral Instinct*, I, 134,

¹⁴ CLLecky, *Eur. Morals*, II, 20.